

GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW
ARTICLE 18. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND
EMPLOYEES

NY CLS Gen Mun (2008)

§ 800. Definitions

When used in this article and unless otherwise expressly stated or unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Chief fiscal officer" means a comptroller, commissioner of finance, director of finance or other officer possessing similar powers and duties, except that in a school district the term shall not mean a member of the board of education or a trustee thereof.
2. "Contract" means any claim, account or demand against or agreement with a municipality, express or implied, and shall include the designation of a depository of public funds and the designation of a newspaper, including but not limited to an official newspaper, for the publication of any notice, resolution, ordinance, or other proceeding where such publication is required or authorized by law.
3. "Interest" means a direct or indirect pecuniary or material benefit accruing to a municipal officer or employee as the result of a contract with the municipality which such officer or employee serves. For the purposes of this article a municipal officer or employee shall be deemed to have an interest in the contract of (a) his spouse, minor children and dependents, except a contract of employment with the municipality which such officer or employee serves, (b) a firm, partnership or association of which such officer or employee is a member or employee, (c) a corporation of which such officer or employee is an officer, director or employee and (d) a corporation any stock of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such officer or employee.
4. "Municipality" means a county, city, town, village, school district, consolidated health district, county vocational education and extension board, public library, board of cooperative educational services, urban renewal agency, a joint water works system established pursuant to chapter six hundred fifty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-seven, or a town or county improvement district, district corporation, or other district or a joint service established for the purpose of carrying on, performing or financing one or more improvements or services intended to benefit the health, welfare, safety or convenience of the inhabitants of such governmental units or to benefit the real property within such units, an industrial development agency but shall have no application to a city having a population of one million or more or to a county, school district, or other public agency or facility therein.
5. "Municipal officer or employee" means an officer or employee of a municipality, whether paid or unpaid, including members of any administrative board, commission or other agency thereof and in the case of a county, shall be deemed to also include any officer or employee paid from county funds. No person shall be deemed to be a municipal officer or employee solely by reason of being a volunteer fireman or civil defense volunteer, except a fire chief or assistant fire chief.

6. "Treasurer" means a county treasurer, city treasurer, town supervisor, village treasurer, school district treasurer, fire district treasurer, improvement district treasurer, president of a board of health of a consolidated health district, county vocational educational and extension board treasurer, treasurer of a board of cooperative educational services, public general hospital treasurer, or other officer possessing similar powers and duties.

§ 801. Conflicts of interest prohibited

Except as provided in section eight hundred two of this chapter, (1) no municipal officer or employee shall have an interest in any contract with the municipality of which he is an officer or employee, when such officer or employee, individually or as a member of a board, has the power or duty to (a) negotiate, prepare, authorize or approve the contract or authorize or approve payment thereunder (b) audit bills or claims under the contract, or (c) appoint an officer or employee who has any of the powers or duties set forth above and (2) no chief fiscal officer, treasurer, or his deputy or employee, shall have an interest in a bank or trust company designated as a depository, paying agent, registration agent or for investment of funds of the municipality of which he is an officer or employee. The provisions of this section shall in no event be construed to preclude the payment of lawful compensation and necessary expenses of any municipal officer or employee in one or more positions of public employment, the holding of which is not prohibited by law.

§ 802. Exceptions

The provisions of section eight hundred one of this chapter shall not apply to:

1.
 - a. The designation of a bank or trust company as a depository, paying agent, registration agent or for investment of funds of a municipality except when the chief fiscal officer, treasurer, or his deputy or employee, has an interest in such bank or trust company; provided, however, that where designation of a bank or trust company outside the municipality would be required because of the foregoing restriction, a bank or trust company within the municipality may nevertheless be so designated;
 - b. A contract with a person, firm, corporation or association in which a municipal officer or employee has an interest which is prohibited solely by reason of employment as an officer or employee thereof, if the remuneration of such employment will not be directly affected as a result of such contract and the duties of such employment do not directly involve the procurement, preparation or performance of any part of such contract;
 - c. The designation of a newspaper, including but not limited to an official newspaper, for the publication of any notice, resolution, ordinance or other proceeding where such publication is required or authorized by law;
 - d. The purchase by a municipality of real property or an interest therein, provided the purchase and the consideration therefor is approved by order of the supreme court upon petition of the governing board;
 - e. The acquisition of real property or an interest therein, through condemnation proceedings according to law;
 - f. A contract with a membership corporation or other voluntary non-profit corporation or association;

- g. The sale of bonds and notes pursuant to [section 60.10 of the local finance law](#);
- h. A contract in which a municipal officer or employee has an interest if such contract was entered into prior to the time he was elected or appointed as such officer or employee, but this paragraph shall in no event authorize a renewal of any such contract;
- i. Employment of a duly licensed physician as school physician for a school district upon authorization by a two-thirds vote of the board of education of such school district, notwithstanding the fact that such physician shall have an interest, as defined in section eight hundred one of this chapter, in such employment.
- j. Purchases or public work by a municipality, other than a county, located wholly or partly within a county with a population of two hundred thousand or less pursuant to a contract in which a member of the governing body or board has a prohibited interest, where:
 - (1) the member of the governing body or board is elected and serves without salary;
 - (2) the purchases, in the aggregate, are less than five thousand dollars in one fiscal year and the governing body or board has followed its procurement policies and procedures adopted in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred four-b of this chapter and the procurement process indicates that the contract is with the lowest dollar offer;
 - (3) the contract for the purchases or public work is approved by resolution of the body or board by the affirmative vote of each member of the body or board except the interested member who shall abstain.

2.

- a. A contract with a corporation in which a municipal officer or employee has an interest by reason of stockholdings when less than five per centum of the outstanding stock of the corporation is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such officer or employee;
- b. A contract for the furnishing of public utility services when the rates or charges therefor are fixed or regulated by the public service commission;
- c. A contract for the payment of a reasonable rental of a room or rooms owned or leased by an officer or employee when the same are used in the performance of his official duties and are so designated as an office or chamber;
- d. A contract for the payment of a portion of the compensation of a private employee of an officer when such employee performs part time service in the official duties of the office;
- e. A contract in which a municipal officer or employee has an interest if the total consideration payable thereunder, when added to the aggregate amount of all consideration payable under contracts in which such person had an interest during the fiscal year, does not exceed the sum of [fig 1] seven hundred fifty dollars.
- f. A contract with a member of a private industry council established in accordance with the federal job training partnership act or any firm, corporation or association in which such member holds an interest, provided the member discloses such interest to the council and the member does not vote on the contract.

§ 803. Disclosure of interest

- 1. Any municipal officer or employee who has, will have, or later acquires an interest in or whose spouse has, will have, or later acquires an interest in any actual

or proposed contract, purchase agreement, lease agreement or other agreement, including oral agreements, with the municipality of which he or she is an officer or employee, shall publicly disclose the nature and extent of such interest in writing to his or her immediate supervisor and to the governing body thereof as soon as he or she has knowledge of such actual or prospective interest. Such written disclosure shall be made part of and set forth in the official record of the proceedings of such body. [fig 1]

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section, disclosure shall not be required in the case of an interest in a contract described in subdivision two of section eight hundred two hereof.

§ 804. Contracts void

Any contract willfully entered into by or with a municipality in which there is an interest prohibited by this article shall be null, void and wholly unenforceable.

§ 804-a. Certain interests prohibited

No member of the governing board, of a municipality shall have any interest in the development or operation of any real property located within Nassau County and developed or operated by any membership corporation originally formed for purposes among which are the following:

1. to plan for, advise, recommend, promote and in all ways encourage, alone or in concert with public officials and bodies and interested local associations, the development and establishment of any lands in Nassau County publicly owned with particular emphasis on industrial, business, commercial, residential and public uses, the augmentation [augmentation] [n1] of public revenues and furtherance of the public interest of the citizens of Nassau County;
2. to conduct studies to ascertain the needs of Nassau County as pertains to such publically [publicly] [n2] owned lands and supporting facilities and in Nassau County generally for the purpose of aiding the County of Nassau in attracting new business, commerce and industry to it and in encouraging the development and retention of business, commerce and industry;
3. to relieve and reduce unemployment, promote and provide for additional and maximum employment, better and maintain job opportunities and instruct or train individuals to improve or develop their capabilities for such jobs;
4. to implement and engage itself in plans of development of such publically [publicly] [n3] owned lands and other areas in connection with private companies and citizens and with public bodies and officials, and to participate in such operations, leasehold, loans, ownerships with respect to land, buildings or public facilities or interest therein as may be lawful and desirable to effectuate its corporate purposes and the best interests of the people of Nassau County.

§ 805. Violations

Any municipal officer or employee who willfully and knowingly violates the foregoing provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 805-a. Certain action prohibited

1. No municipal officer or employee shall:

a. directly or indirectly, solicit any gift, or accept or receive any gift having a value of [fig 1] seventy-five dollars or more, whether in the form of money, service, loan, travel, entertainment, hospitality, thing or promise, or in any other form, under circumstances in which it could reasonably be inferred that the gift was intended to influence him, or could reasonably be expected to influence him, in the performance of his official duties or was intended as a reward for any official action on his part;

b. disclose confidential information acquired by him in the course of his official duties or use such information to further his personal interests;

c. receive, or enter into any agreement, express or implied, for compensation for services to be rendered in relation to any matter before any municipal agency of which he is an officer, member or employee or of any municipal agency over which he has jurisdiction or to which he has the power to appoint any member, officer or employee; or

d. receive, or enter into any agreement, express or implied, for compensation for services to be rendered in relation to any matter before any agency of his municipality, whereby his compensation is to be dependent or contingent upon any action by such agency with respect to such matter, provided that this paragraph shall not prohibit the fixing at any time of fees based upon the reasonable value of the services rendered.

2. In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law, any person who shall knowingly and intentionally violate this section may be fined, suspended or removed from office or employment in the manner provided by law.

§ 805-b. Solemnization of marriages

Notwithstanding any statute, law or rule to the contrary, no public officer listed in section eleven of the domestic relations law shall be prohibited from accepting any [fig 1] fee or [fig 2] compensation having a value of [fig 3] one hundred dollars or less, whether in the form of money, property, services or entertainment, for the solemnization of a marriage by such public officer at a time and place other than the public officer's normal public place of business, during normal hours of business. For the purpose of this section, a town or village judge's normal hours of business shall mean those hours only which are officially scheduled by the court for the performing of the judicial function.

§ 806. Code of ethics

1. (a) The governing body of each county, city, town, village [fig 1] , school district and fire district shall and the governing body of any other municipality may by local law, ordinance or resolution adopt a code of ethics setting forth for the guidance of its officers and employees the standards of conduct reasonably expected of them. [fig 2] Notwithstanding any other provision of this article to the contrary, a fire

district code of ethics shall also apply to the volunteer members of the fire district fire department. Codes of ethics shall provide standards for officers and employees with respect to disclosure of interest in legislation before the local governing body, holding of investments in conflict with official duties, private employment in conflict with official duties, future employment and such other standards relating to the conduct of officers and employees as may be deemed advisable. Such codes may regulate or prescribe conduct which is not expressly prohibited by this article but may not authorize conduct otherwise prohibited. Such codes may provide for the prohibition of conduct or disclosure of information and the classification of employees or officers.

(b) Effective on and after January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, such codes of political subdivisions, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article, may contain provisions which require the filing of completed annual statements of financial disclosure with the appropriate body, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article. Nothing herein shall be construed to restrict any political subdivision or any other municipality from requiring such a filing prior to January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one. Other than as required by subdivision two of section eight hundred eleven of this article, the governing body of any such political subdivision or other municipality may at any time subsequent to the effective date of this paragraph [fig 1] , adopt a local law, ordinance or resolution pursuant to subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article and any such political subdivision or municipality, acting by its governing body, may take such other action as is authorized in such subdivision. Any political subdivision or other municipality to which all of the provisions of section eight hundred twelve of this article apply may elect to remove itself from the ambit of all (but not some) provisions of such section in the manner authorized in subdivision three of such section eight hundred twelve. In such event any such political subdivision or municipality shall be subject to certain conditions and limitations set forth in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of such subdivision three which shall include, but not be limited to, the promulgation of a form of an annual statement of financial disclosure described in subdivision one of such section eight hundred eleven.

2. The chief executive officer of a municipality adopting a code of ethics shall cause a copy thereof to be distributed to every officer and employee of his municipality. The fire district commissioners shall cause a copy of the fire district's code of ethics to be posted publicly and conspicuously in each building under such district's control. Failure to distribute any such copy or failure of any officer or employee to receive such copy shall have no effect on the duty of compliance with such code, nor the enforcement of provisions thereof.

3. [fig 1] Until January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, the clerk of each municipality shall file in the office of the state comptroller and on or after January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, the clerk of each municipality and of each political subdivision, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article, shall file with the temporary state commission on local government ethics established by section eight hundred thirteen of this article, if such temporary state commission be in existence, and in all events shall maintain as a record subject to public inspection:

(a) a copy of any code of ethics or any amendments to any code of ethics adopted within thirty days after the adoption of such code or such amendment,

(b) a statement that such municipality or political subdivision has established a board

of ethics, in accordance with section eight hundred eight and/or pursuant to other law, charter, code, local law, ordinance or resolution, and the composition of such board, within thirty days after the establishment of such board.

(c) a copy of the form of annual statement of financial disclosure described in subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article and either a statement of the date such annual statement form was promulgated by local law, ordinance or resolution of the governing body, if adopted pursuant to subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article, or a statement that the governing body has, by local law, ordinance or resolution, resolved to continue the use of an authorized form of annual statement of financial disclosure in use on the date such local law, ordinance or resolution is adopted, if adopted pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article, and if as of January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, no such form was promulgated and no such resolve was made to continue using an existing annual statement form, a statement that the provisions of section eight hundred twelve of this article apply or that it is a municipality which is not subject to the provisions of section eight hundred twelve of this article because it is not a political subdivision as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article.

(d) on or before the fifteenth day of February in each year, the comptroller or the temporary state commission on local government ethics if such commission be in existence, or the clerk of the municipality or political subdivision during or after calendar year nineteen hundred ninety-one if such commission not be in existence, as the case may be, shall submit to the legislature a report listing the name of each county, city, town, village and school district which has as of the thirty-first day of December next preceding, failed to so file with him or with it, as the case may be, a code of ethics, or in the case of a filing by the clerk of the municipality or political subdivision, stating whether or not the municipality or political subdivision has in effect as of the filing date, a code of ethics.

(e) not later than April first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, the comptroller shall submit to the temporary state commission on local government ethics:

(i) a report that sets forth, (A) the name of each political subdivision, as such term is defined in section eight hundred ten of this article, the governing body of which has elected to satisfy the requirements of subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article by continuing to use the annual statement form in existence at the time such election is made as authorized by subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article, and (B) the name of each political subdivision, as so defined, other than those listed in clause (A) of this subparagraph (i), that timely promulgated an annual statement form of financial disclosure in accordance with subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article, and (C) in a separate category, sets forth the name of those political subdivisions that failed to continue using its existing form or to promulgate a form and which, therefore, by operation of subdivision two of section eight hundred eleven of this article have become subject, as of January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, to the provisions of section eight hundred twelve of this article. The comptroller shall, at the same time such report is submitted to the temporary state commission on local government ethics, notify each political subdivision which is contained in the latter category that it is subject to section eight hundred twelve of this article; and

(ii) a copy of the most recent filing by all municipalities and political subdivisions, made pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subdivision.

§ 807. Posting of statute

The chief executive officer of each municipality shall cause a copy of sections eight hundred through eight hundred nine of this article to be kept posted in each public building under the jurisdiction of his or her municipality in a place conspicuous to its officers and employees. Failure to post any such copy shall have no effect on the duty of compliance with this article, nor with the enforcement of the provisions thereof.

§ 808. Boards of ethics

1. The governing body of any county may establish a county board of ethics and appropriate moneys for maintenance and personal services in connection therewith. The members of such board of ethics shall be appointed by such governing body except in the case of a county operating under an optional or alternative form of county government or county charter, in which case the members shall be appointed by the county executive or county manager, as the case may be, subject to confirmation by such governing body. Such board of ethics shall consist of at least three members, a majority of whom shall not be officers or employees of such county or municipalities wholly or partially located in such county and at least one of whom shall be an elected or appointed officer or employee of the county or a municipality located within such county. The members of such board shall receive no salary or compensation for their services as members of such board and shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

2. The board shall render advisory opinions to officers and employees of municipalities wholly or partly within the county with respect to this article and any code of ethics adopted pursuant hereto. Such advisory opinions shall be rendered pursuant to the written request of any such officer or employee under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe and shall have the advice of counsel employed by the board, or if none, the county attorney. In addition, it may make recommendations with respect to the drafting and adoption of a code of ethics or amendments thereto upon the request of the governing body of any municipality in the county.

3. The governing body of any municipality other than a county may establish a local board of ethics and, where such governing body is so authorized, appropriate moneys for maintenance and personal services in connection therewith. A local board shall have all the powers and duties of and shall be governed by the same conditions as a county board of ethics, except that it shall act only with respect to officers and employees of the municipality that has established such board or of its agencies. The members of a local board shall be appointed by such person or body as may be designated by the governing body of the municipality to serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority and such board shall consist of at least three members, a majority of whom are not otherwise officers or employees of such municipality. Such board shall include at least one member who is an elected or appointed municipal officer or employee.

4. The county board of ethics shall not act with respect to the officers and employees of any municipality located within such county or agency thereof, where such municipality has established its own board of ethics, except that the local board may at its option refer matters to the county board.

5. A board of ethics of a political subdivision (as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article) and of any other municipality, which is required by local law, ordinance or resolution to be, or which pursuant to legal authority, in practice is, the repository for completed annual statements of financial disclosure shall notify the temporary state commission on local government ethics if such commission be in existence and if not, shall file a statement with the clerk of its municipality, that it is the authorized repository for completed annual statements of financial disclosure and that on account thereof, such completed statements will be filed with it and not with the commission. Should any local law, ordinance or resolution be adopted which provides for the filing of such completed annual statements with the temporary state commission on local government ethics instead of with such board of ethics, such board of ethics shall notify the temporary state commission on local government ethics of that fact.

§ 809. Disclosure in certain applications

1. Every application, petition or request submitted for a variance, amendment, change of zoning, approval of a plat, exemption from a plat or official map, license or permit, pursuant to the provisions of any ordinance, local law, rule or regulation constituting the zoning and planning regulations of a municipality shall state the name, residence and the nature and extent of the interest of any state officer or any officer or employee of such municipality or of a municipality of which such municipality is a part, in the person, partnership or association making such application, petition or request (hereinafter called the applicant) to the extent known to such applicant.

2. For the purpose of this section an officer or employee shall be deemed to have an interest in the applicant when he, his spouse, or their brothers, sisters, parents, children, grandchildren, or the spouse of any of them

(a) is the applicant, or

(b) is an officer, director, partner or employee of the applicant, or

(c) legally or beneficially owns or controls stock of a corporate applicant or is a member of a partnership or association applicant, or

(d) is a party to an agreement with such an applicant, express or implied, whereby he may receive any payment or other benefit, whether or not for services rendered, dependent or contingent upon the favorable approval of such application, petition or request.

3. In the county of Nassau the provisions of subdivisions one and two of this section shall also apply to a party officer. "Party officer" shall mean any person holding any position or office, whether by election, appointment or otherwise, in any party as defined by subdivision four of section two [n1]of the election law.

4. Ownership of less than five per cent of the stock of a corporation whose stock is listed on the New York or American Stock Exchanges shall not constitute an interest for the purposes of this section.

5. A person who knowingly and intentionally violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 810-Additional Definitions

§ 811. Promulgation of form of annual statement of financial disclosure; authority of governing body with respect to persons subject thereto

1. (a) The governing body of each political subdivision may, not later than January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one, and the governing body of any other municipality may at any time subsequent to the effective date of this section, adopt a local law, ordinance, or resolution: (i) wherein it promulgates a form of annual statement of financial disclosure which is designed to assure disclosure by municipal officers and employees, which for the purposes of this section, the definition for which shall be modified so as to also include a city with a population of one million or more, and (in the case of a political subdivision or any other county, city, town or village) which is designed to assure disclosure by local elected officials and/or by local political party officials of such financial information as is determined necessary by the governing body, or (ii) wherein it resolves to continue the use of an authorized form of annual statement of financial disclosure in use on the date such local law, ordinance or resolution is adopted. In either event, such local law, ordinance or resolution if and when adopted shall specify by name of office or by title or classification those municipal officers and employees and (in the case of a political subdivision or any other county, city, town or village) those local elected officials and/or those local political party officials which shall be required to complete and file such annual statement.

(a-1) In a city with a population of one million or more, such local law, ordinance or resolution shall [fig 1] require, on two or more types of forms for annual statements of financial disclosure, disclosure of information that could reveal potential conflicts of interest as defined by chapter sixty-eight of the New York city charter.

(i) The disclosure required by such law, ordinance or resolution of such city shall, at a minimum, include information about any non-city employment or interests that may give rise to a conflict of interest, including, but not limited to, interests of the filer and his or her spouse or registered domestic partner, and unemancipated children, in: (A) real property located in such city, and (B) positions or business dealings with, financial interests in, or gifts from, any persons or firms or entities engaged in business dealings with such city.

(ii) In any such city, local elected officials and compensated local officers and employees, as defined in subdivisions two and three, respectively, of section eight hundred ten of this article, shall, at a minimum, disclose in addition to the information required by subparagraph (i) of this paragraph: (A) interests in a firm where the value of the interest is ten thousand dollars or more; (B) where the official, officer, or employee holds a policy-making position with such city, membership in the national or state committee of a political party or service as assembly district leader of a political party or service as the chair or as an officer of the county committee or county executive committee of a political party; (C) the names and positions of any spouse or registered domestic partner, child, stepchild, brother, sister, parent or stepparent holding a position with any such city; (D) each volunteer office or position held by the filer or his or her spouse or registered domestic partner with any not-for-profit organization engaged in business dealings with such city, except where the person volunteers only in a non-policymaking, non-

administrative capacity; and (E) agreements between the filer and any person or firm or entity engaged in business dealings with such city for future payment to or employment of the filer.

(iii) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "firm" shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision eleven of section twenty-six hundred one of the New York city charter.

(b) The governing body of a political subdivision or any other county, city, town or village, which requires the completion and filing of either of such forms of annual statements of financial disclosure by local or municipal officers and employees and/or by local elected officials shall have the power, if it so chooses, to require the completion and filing of such annual statements of financial disclosure by local political party officials as if such officials were officers or employees of such county, city, town or village, provided however, that a person who is subject to the filing requirements of both subdivision two of section seventy-three-a of the public officers law and of this subdivision may satisfy the requirements of this subdivision by filing a copy of the statement filed pursuant to section seventy-three-a of the public officers law with the appropriate body, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article, on or before the filing deadline provided in such section seventy-three-a, notwithstanding the filing deadline otherwise imposed by this subdivision.

(c) The governing body of a political subdivision or any other county, city, town or village which requires any local or municipal officer or employee or any local elected official or any local political party official to complete and file either of such annual statements of financial disclosure shall have, possess, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges attendant thereto which are necessary and proper to the enforcement of such requirement, including but not limited to, the promulgation of rules and regulations pursuant to local law, ordinance or resolution, which rules or regulations may provide for the public availability of items of information to be contained on such form of statement of financial disclosure, the determination of penalties for violation of such rules or regulations, and such other powers as are conferred upon the temporary state commission on local government ethics pursuant to section eight hundred thirteen of this article as such local governing body determines are warranted under the circumstances existing in its county, city, town or village.

(d) The local law, ordinance or resolution, if and when adopted, shall provide for the annual filing of completed statements with either the temporary state commission on local government ethics or with the board of ethics of the political subdivision or other municipality and shall contain the procedure for filing such statements and the date by which such filing shall be required. If the board of ethics is designated as the appropriate body, then such local law, ordinance or resolution shall confer upon the board appropriate authority to enforce such filing requirement, including the authority to promulgate rules and regulations of the same import as those which the temporary state commission on local government ethics enjoys under section eight hundred thirteen of this article. Any such local law, ordinance or resolution shall authorize exceptions with respect to complying with timely filing of such disclosure statements due to justifiable cause or undue hardship. The appropriate body shall prescribe rules and regulations related to such exceptions with respect to extensions and additional periods of time within which to file such statement including the imposition of a time limitation upon such extensions.

(e) Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a political subdivision or other

municipality from promulgating the form of annual financial disclosure statement set forth in section eight hundred twelve of this article. Promulgation of the same form of annual financial disclosure statement set forth in section eight hundred twelve of this article shall not be deemed an automatic election to be subject to the provisions of such section.

2. In the event that a political subdivision fails by January first, nineteen hundred ninety-one to promulgate, or fails by such date to elect to continue using, a form of annual statement of financial disclosure in the manner authorized in subdivision one of this section then the provisions of section eight hundred twelve of this article shall apply on and after such date to any such political subdivision subject to the provisions of subdivision three of such section eight hundred twelve.

§ 812. Financial disclosure for local elected officials and certain officers and employees of counties, cities, towns and villages

1. (a) Any political subdivision or other county, city, town or village to which all of the provisions of this section are made applicable, whether as the result of the provisions contained in subdivision two of section eight hundred eleven of this article or as a result of an election to be subject to the provisions of this section as permitted by subdivision two of this section, shall require (i) each of its local elected officials and local officers and employees, (ii) each local political party official and (iii) each candidate for local elected official with respect to such political subdivision, to file an annual statement of financial disclosure containing the information and in the form set forth in subdivision five [fig 1] of this section except that disclosure requirements for assessors who are not covered by this article shall be governed by the requirements of section three hundred thirty-six of the real property tax law. Such statement shall be filed on or before the fifteenth day of May with respect to the preceding calendar year, except that:

(i) a person who is subject to the reporting requirements of this subdivision and who timely filed with the internal revenue service an application for automatic extension of time in which to file his or her individual income tax return for the immediately preceding calendar or fiscal year shall be required to file such financial disclosure statement on or before May fifteenth but may, without being subjected to any civil penalty on account of a deficient statement, indicate with respect to any item of the disclosure statement that information with respect thereto is lacking but will be supplied in a supplementary statement of financial disclosure, which shall be filed on or before the seventh day after the expiration of the period of such automatic extension of time within which to file such individual income tax return, provided that failure to file or to timely file such supplementary statement of financial disclosure or the filing of an incomplete or deficient supplementary statement of financial disclosure shall be subject to the notice and penalty provisions of this section respecting annual statements of financial disclosure as if such supplementary statement were an annual statement;

(ii) a person who is required to file an annual financial disclosure statement with the temporary state commission on local government ethics, and who is granted an additional period of time within which to file such statement due to justifiable cause or undue hardship, in accordance with required rules and regulations on the subject adopted pursuant to paragraph c of subdivision nine of section eight hundred thirteen of this article, shall file such statement within the additional period of time granted;

(iii) candidates for local elected official who file designating petitions for

nomination at a primary election shall file such statement within seven days after the last day allowed by law for the filing of designating petitions naming them as candidates for the next succeeding primary election;

(iv) candidates for independent nomination for local elected official who have not been designated by a party to receive a nomination shall file such statement within seven days after the last day allowed by law for the filing of independent nominating petitions naming them as candidates for local elected official in the next succeeding general or special or village election; and

(v) candidates for local elected official who receive the nomination of a party for a special election or who receive the nomination of a party other than at a primary election (whether or not for an uncontested office) shall file such statement within seven days after the date of the meeting of the party committee at which they are nominated.

(b) As used in this subdivision, the terms "party", "committee" (when used in conjunction with the term "party"), "designation", "primary", "primary election", "nomination", "independent nomination", "ballot" and "uncontested office" shall have the same meanings as those contained in [section 1-104 of the election law](#).

(c) Such statement shall be filed with the appropriate body, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article.

(d) The appropriate body, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article, shall obtain from the "board of elections", as such term is defined in [section 1-104 of the election law](#), lists of all candidates for local elected official, and from such lists, shall determine and publish lists of those candidates who have not, within ten days after the required date for filing such statement, filed the statement required by this subdivision.

(e) Local political party officials and any person required to file such statement who commences employment after May fifteenth of any year shall file such statement within thirty days after commencing employment or of taking the position of local political party official, as the case may be.

(f) A person who is subject to the filing requirements of both subdivision two of section seventy-three-a of the public officers law and of this subdivision may satisfy the requirements of this subdivision by filing a copy of the statement filed pursuant to section seventy-three-a of the public officers law with the appropriate body, as defined in section eight hundred ten of this article, on or before the filing deadline provided in such section seventy-three-a, notwithstanding the filing deadline otherwise imposed by this subdivision.

(g) A person who is subject to the filing requirements of this subdivision from more than one political subdivision within the same county may satisfy the requirements of this subdivision by filing only one annual statement of financial disclosure with the appropriate body (as is required in that county) for the county in which such political subdivisions are located or if such political subdivisions cross one or more county boundary lines, then such single filing may be made for any of the counties in which one of such political subdivisions is located provided, however, that the appropriate bodies (as required by such other counties) are notified of the name of the county of such compliance by the person who is subjected to the filing requirements of this subdivision, within the time limit for filing specified in this subdivision.

(h) A local elected official who is simultaneously a candidate for local elected official shall satisfy the filing deadline requirements of this subdivision by complying only with the deadline applicable to one who holds such local elected office.

(i) A candidate whose name will appear on both a party designating petition and on an independent nominating petition for the same office or who will be listed on the election ballot for the same office more than once shall satisfy the filing deadline requirements of this subdivision by complying with the earliest applicable deadline only.

2. The governing body of a county, city, town or village having a population of less than fifty thousand may by local law or ordinance elect to be subject to the provisions of this section. In such event, any such city, county, town or village shall be deemed to be a political subdivision under this section.

3. Any political subdivision or other county, city, town or village to which all of the provisions of this section are made applicable, whether as a result of the provisions contained in subdivision two of section eight hundred eleven of this article or as a result of an election to be subject to the provisions of this section as permitted by subdivision two of this section, may elect to remove itself from the ambit of all (but not some) provisions of this section (other than this subdivision) by adopting a local law, ordinance or resolution specifically referring to the authority conferred by this subdivision. Provided, however, that the terms of such local law, ordinance or resolution shall be subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Such local law, ordinance or resolution must provide for the promulgation of a form of an annual statement of financial disclosure described in subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article for use with respect to information the governing body requires to be reported for the calendar year next succeeding the year in which such local law, ordinance or resolution is adopted and for use with respect to information required to be reported for subsequent calendar years; and shall provide for the filing of completed statements with either the temporary state commission on local government ethics or with the board of ethics of the political subdivision or other municipality, as specified in subdivision one of section eight hundred eleven of this article.

(b) Such removal shall not be effective with respect to the annual financial disclosure statement for the calendar year in which the local law, ordinance or resolution is adopted (the filing of which statement is due on May fifteenth of the next succeeding year with certain exceptions), nor shall such removal be effective with respect to any required annual financial disclosure statement for the immediately preceding calendar year (the filing of which statement is due on May fifteenth (with certain exceptions) of the calendar year in which such local law, ordinance or resolution is adopted), nor shall such removal be effective with respect to any other preceding year but such removal shall apply first to the statement which would have been due on May fifteenth (with certain exceptions) of the second year next succeeding the year in which such local law, ordinance or resolution is adopted, and such removal shall apply thereafter to subsequent statements otherwise due pursuant to this section.

(c) Such removal shall not affect the power to impose, or the imposition of, a penalty for failure to file, or for false filing, of any required annual financial disclosure statement.

(d) The local law, ordinance or resolution referred to in paragraph (a) of this subdivision or any other such local law, ordinance or resolution so adopted may make provision for any other right, power or privilege granted by subdivision one of such section eight hundred eleven.

4. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as precluding the governing body of a political subdivision from requiring additional and/or more detailed items of financial disclosure than are set forth in subdivision five hereinbelow.